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INTELLIGENCE AND REMARKS.

Development of the Herculaneum Rolls.—THE following account, from a foreign journal, contains some interesting information on this curious and important subject.

‘The lovers of literature are, it appears, in a fair way of realising the long hidden contents of those precious relicks of antiquity, the Six Papiri, given by his Majesty the king of Naples to Buonaparte, but now in the possession of the French Academy; and likewise those Herculaneum Rolls in England, under the especial care of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. From the letter of Dr. Sickler, at Hildburghausen, Jan. 3, 1817, he seems to express considerable gratification in being thought capable of undertaking and executing a work, which, up to the present moment, has almost uselessly occupied so many of our most enlightened scholars and experienced artists; and which has involved them in various perplexities, without any beneficial result.—The doctor observes, that if the Rolls at Paris and in London have writing only on one side, as they are commonly found—if they are not lacerated, or torn in pieces by any mechanical violence—if they have not been injured by the application of drugs or chymical matter—if their writing has not been destroyed either by the action of fire, or by the effect of damp—finally, if the obstacles which have hitherto presented themselves to their complete development are only those which have occurred at Naples up to this time, he will undertake to guarantee the success of his method. He engages, that in unrolling the the Herculaneum manuscripts, they shall scarcely lose a particle of their fragile composition—that the pages adhering to each other shall be separated without suffering the smallest damage—that the writing, which has not been effaced by the action of fire, shall be produced perfectly legible; and that the expedition and rapidity with which the development shall take place, shall astonish those who are acquainted with the method hitherto practised at Naples, and who are able to appreciate the difficulties and the merit of the operation. The doctor thinks it perfectly practical that a roll of 80 or 100 columns, each column containing 24 or 30 lines, and each line 10 or 12 words, may be unrolled in the space of five or six weeks. As far as regards the material obstacles that have occurred up to the present moment, from observations made at Naples, and upon

the method made use of there, as well as upon paper tightly rolled, gummed together and carbonised, as also from experiments made upon fragments of actual *Herculaneum* Rolls, he undertakes to surmount them all ; but the expedition with which the process is pursued must depend entirely upon the work being followed up without interruption.

‘ Upon Dr. Sickler’s invention of an improved method of unrolling the *Herculaneum* manuscripts, undergoing the most minute investigation before a sitting of the Royal Society of arts at Göttingen, Nov. 9, 1814, before Mr. Osiander, the President, and Messrs. Blumenbach, Hausman, and Herren, especially appointed for that purpose, the latter gentleman made the following report ; ‘ it is necessary to premise that Dr. Sickler was six years in Italy ; during this interval, three times at Naples ; and from his acquaintance and friends in that town, he had more than the ordinary means of becoming perfectly acquainted with the process at that time in use, to be sensible of its faults, and, at the same time, to convince himself of the superiority of his own invention. The number of manuscripts which have been recovered from *Herculaneum*, and which remain at present unrolled, or only in part, amount to 1400. These rolls are, for the most part, of equal length, though not of equal thickness, and, consequently, their contents are more or less voluminous. Very hasty conjectures have been formed upon their contents, but which have been refuted by the fact. It can be no longer matter of doubt, that they contain writings upon different subjects, as well in Greek as in Latin, in verse as well as prose ; as a treatise has already been found upon music ; a work of Epicurus, upon nature ; a Latin poem ; a fragment of works upon Geography and upon Natural History ; and though, at this moment, we cannot judge with any precision of the further contents of these rolls, there is the strongest room for thinking they are a treasure, in which is hidden what would prove of the greatest importance to classical learning ; and that the hope of finding the comedies of Menander, or the last books of Polybius, cannot be called chimerical. The discovery of these manuscripts naturally excited expectations of this kind ; but the task of unrolling them appeared an undertaking of no ordinary difficulty.

‘ When *Herculaneum* was covered (79. J. C.) by the eruption of Vesuvius, the room in which these manuscripts lay, though it remained untouched, was completely covered with a thick layer of ashes, over which had flowed a stream of lava. The papiri, subjected to this kind of heat, were not burnt, though they were carbonized. On the first discovery of them they were taken for any thing but writings, and narrowly escaped being flung away as mere coals. As soon, however, as they were known to be writings, they attracted no small attention, particularly after the observa-

tions which the immortal Winkelman made upon them. Antonio Piaggi, a Genoese monk, suggested, at that time, a mode and a machine for unrolling them ;—with this machine the operation of unfolding them commenced ; but it is well known that the expectations which were formed of it have by no means answered ; the process has been described by Winkelman and others. It consists in applying small pieces of goldbeaters' skin, when lightly gummed, upon the back surface of the roll, to which silken threads are fastened, and which, by the help of machinery, gently raise the surface so lined. This machine consumes, in the first place, so much time, that a whole month was sometimes necessary to unroll a single leaf ;—besides this inconvenience, it was scarcely possible to avoid making rents and holes, thereby rendering it necessary to supply the text by conjecture.'

'Mr. Herren's Report of the committee upon Dr. Sickler's invention is as follows ;—'The mode of unrolling the carbonized manuscripts of Herculaneum, as proposed by Dr. Sickler, differs materially from that which has hitherto been used, and appears to us to unite the necessary requisites to put them in form to be read with less difficulty, and considerably to hasten the operation in point of time. The adhesive mixture used by Dr. Sickler is of that quality, as to agree full as well with the interior of the roll, as the other preparations which is applied to line it. It dries slowly, which affords the advantage of not being compelled to adopt any extraordinary precipitancy ; and if, by accident, any bit of an under page should stick to that already lined, it may be easily separated. The substance upon which the manuscripts are to be rolled is of so supple and pliable a nature, that it can be equally applied to the rolls indented and crooked, at the same time affording them a sufficient consistency for the operation of unrolling. The machine proposed is very simple as to its mechanism, and has the important advantage of permitting the work to proceed with the most perfect order, and without any danger of injuring the carbonized substance. Under all these circumstances, the committee is of opinion, that the method proposed by Dr. Sickler is likely to obtain the object he has in view ; and the Royal Society, considering the very high importance this discovery may prove to the learned world, cannot but heartily express their wishes that such an opportunity may be afforded to him.'

Astronomical Journal—A new scientific journal has lately been established in Germany, which is devoted exclusively to astronomy, and those departments of science immediately connected with it. A number of about one hundred and eighty pages is published every two months. We have before us all the numbers

for the year 1816. From these it appears, that the work receives the support of all the most celebrated astronomers and mathematicians in Germany; and the publishers express a wish to make it the focus of intelligence on these subjects for all Europe. The names of twenty four gentlemen are mentioned, as having engaged to contribute. It is published at Tübingen, and edited by Lindemann and Bohnenberger. The first number is commenced by an article on the state of astronomical science at that time, and its progress during a few years preceding. It gives us great pleasure to find mention made repeatedly in this work of our celebrated countryman, Dr. Bowditch. His articles in the last volume of the *Memoirs of the American Academy*, relative to the comet of 1811, and the meteor seen in Connecticut in 1807, were well known, it seems, among the scientific men in Germany. In the work we have mentioned, extracts are liberally made from these articles. They are quoted with high praise, and as good authorities.



Introduction to the Elements of Algebra—It was mentioned in our last number, that a work bearing this title, selected from the *Algebra of Euler*, was in the University Press. It has since been published. This work, we would remind our readers, contains the mathematicks required for admission into the University at Cambridge, and will be used in the examination of candidates for admission. The remarks of Professor Farrar, prefixed to the volume, are so perspicuous, so appropriate, and describe the work, as well as the character of Euler, in terms so discriminating and just, that we cannot forbear quoting them at large.

‘None but those who are just entering upon the study of Mathematics need to be informed of the high character of Euler’s *Algebra*. It has been allowed to hold the very first place among elementary works upon this subject. The author was a man of genius. He did not, like most writers, compile from others. He wrote from his own reflections. He simplified and improved what was known, and added much that was new. He is particularly distinguished for the clearness and comprehensiveness of his views. He seems to have the subject of which he treats present to his mind, in all its relations and bearings, before he begins to write. The parts of it are arranged in the most admirable order. Each step is introduced by the preceding, and leads to that which follows, and the whole taken together constitutes an entire and connected piece, like a highly wrought story.

‘This author is remarkable also for his illustrations. He teaches by instances. He presents one example after another, each evident by itself, and each throwing some new light upon the subject, till the reader begins to anticipate for himself the truth to be inculcated.

‘Some opinion may be formed of the adaptation of this treatise to learners, from the circumstances under which it was composed. It was undertaken after the author became blind, and was dictated to a young man entirely without education, who by this means became an expert algebraist, and was able to render the author important services as an amanuensis. It was written originally in German. It has since been translated into Russian, French, and English, with notes and additions.

‘The entire work consists of two volumes octavo, and contains many things intended for the professed mathematician, rather than the general student. It was thought that a selection of such parts, as would form an easy introduction to the science, would be well received, and tend to promote a taste for analysis among the higher class of students, and to raise the character of mathematical learning.

‘Notwithstanding the high estimation in which this work has been held, it is scarcely to be met with in the country, and is very little known in England. On the continent of Europe this author is the constant theme of eulogy. His writings have the character of classics. They are regarded at the same time as the most profound and the most perspicuous, and as affording the finest models of analysis. They furnish the germs of the most approved elementary works on the different branches of this science. The constant reply of one of the first mathematicians* of France to those who consulted him upon the best method of studying mathematics was, ‘*study Euler.*’ ‘It is needless,’ said he, ‘to accumulate books; true lovers of mathematics will always read Euler; because in his writings every thing is clear, distinct and correct; because they swarm with excellent examples; and because it is always necessary to have recourse to the fountain head.’

‘The selections here offered are from the first English edition. A few errors have been corrected and a few alterations made in the phraseology. In the original no questions were left to be performed by the learner. A collection was made by the English translator and subjoined at the end with references to the sections to which they relate. These have been mostly retained, and some new ones have been added.

‘Although this work is intended particularly for the algebraical student, it will be found to contain a clear and full explanation of the fundamental principles of arithmetic;—vulgar fractions, the doctrine of roots and powers, of the different kinds of proportion and progression, are treated in a manner, that can hardly fail to interest the learner, and make him acquainted with the reason of those rules which he has so frequent occasion to apply.

* Lagrange.

‘A more extended work on Algebra, formed after the same model, is now in the press, and will soon be published. This will be followed by other treatises upon the different branches of pure mathematics.’

Topographical Description of Boston.—CHARLES SHAW Esq. member of the American Antiquarian Society, has published a topographical and historical description of Boston. In this little work are brought together, with a good deal of industry, the scattered materials of the early history of the metropolis of New England. If it does not furnish all the facts that can at the present day be ascertained, respecting the origin and progress of the town, it is more complete than readers, not conversant with the history of the country, would expect it to be, and perhaps as full, as most readers would desire. Although the peninsula on which the town is situated was a favourite spot with the Indians, while they were the lords of the soil, and is supposed to have been thickly inhabited, so that nearly all the wood was cut from it, and the land appropriated to cornfields, yet it did not attract the attention of our ancestors until after several other spots in the vicinity had been selected for settlements. Salem, Charlestown, Cambridge, and Dorchester were settled before Boston. The first Englishman, who slept on the spot where Boston now stands, is supposed to have been William Blaxton. He claimed the whole peninsula as his property. The principal emigration to Massachusetts took place in 1630. Salem only was settled two years before; Dorchester was settled in May of this year, and the most considerable of the emigrants, after having touched at Salem, arrived at Charlestown in July. Blaxton invited Governour Winthrop to Boston, where he had built a small cottage, in which he resided, but the governour then preferred settling at Cambridge; Mr. Johnson, however, and several others, who came with Gov. Winthrop, accepted Blaxton's invitation, and the settlement of the town immediately commenced. The governour followed them the year after, and from this time the town seems to have been a favourite and flourishing settlement. Johnson took for his lot the square which lies between Court street and School street, and on which now stand the old and new court houses, the gaol, the stone chapel, besides a great number of private buildings. At his request he was buried at the upper end of his lot, and thus was commenced the Chapel burying ground. Four years afterwards an agreement was made with Blaxton for the purchase of all his right; namely, all the lands within the neck, (except six acres reserved to him,) for the sum of thirty pounds,—and for the payment of this, an assessment of six shillings was laid on each householder, and on

the richer part, a larger sum. Besides the right of Blaxton, the inhabitants of the town purchased the land of Chicatabut, the reigning sachem, for a valuable consideration; and fifty five years afterwards, they purchased of Josias Wampatuck, the grandson of Chicatabut, his quitclaim of the same territory.

The first meetings of the General Court, after the arrival of the governour, deputy governour, and assistants from England, were held at Charlestown. But October 19, 1630, the first General Court of the colony was held at Boston.

The peninsula was called by the Indians *Shaumut*; but by the first settlers at Charlestown, it was called Tremount, from the three peaks of Beacon Hill, visible from that town. It received its present name from the affection of some of the first planters for their native place, Boston in England, and this name was confirmed by the General Court, in the first year of its settlement.

In this work will be found, extracted from the historians of the day, some description of the town, and of the native inhabitants. The most important incidents in the history of the town are also related, as they are found recorded in a great variety of our early authors, and in the town records. From this last source, the author has obtained many important facts, and a variety of amusing details, relating to our municipal history.

The part of the town first settled was the borders of the cove, called the Town Dock, which extended through the spot where the market now stands. The settlements afterwards extended to the north end, which was for many years much the most populous and elegant quarter of the town. That part of the town lies nearest to the ship channel, and is on that account the most convenient for business. Its decline is probably owing to its being crowded with buildings, and those not suited to the increasing wealth, and improving taste of the inhabitants.

The first houses were meanly built, with thatched roofs, and chimnies constructed of wood covered with clay and mortar; but in the course of a few years, the style of building seems to have greatly improved. John Josselyn, who visited Boston in 1663, says the buildings were handsome, 'joining one to another as in London, with many large streets, most of them paved with pebble.' He says there were some buildings of stone; that there was one stately edifice that cost nearly 3000 pounds, and that there were three fair meeting houses.

Moll, the celebrated geographer, in 1717, says there were abundance of fine buildings, both publick and private, that it was a very flourishing city, and for the beauty of its structure and its great trade, it gave place to few in England. The population of the town was then estimated at 12,000.

Boston was soon found to be advantageously situated for trade,

and it consequently increased more rapidly than any of the neighbouring places in population and wealth. In October 1632, about two years after the first settlement of the town, the number of church members was a hundred and fifty two. In 1673, the number of families was estimated at fifteen hundred. Computing from the average number of deaths about the year 1700, it is probable that the number of inhabitants was then about nine thousand. Computing from the same data, there seems to have been a regular increase until 1742, when we find the number stated at eighteen thousand. From that period to the year 1791, there appears to have been no increase of population. During a part of the intermediate time, it did not exceed fifteen thousand. By the census of 1800 it was found to be twenty four thousand nine hundred and thirty seven; and in 1810, thirty three thousand two hundred and fifty. In 1818, it undoubtedly exceeds forty thousand.

This work gives a full description and history of all the publick buildings in Boston, as well as of its literary, benevolent, and other institutions. It contains also a good many anecdotes and amusing extracts from ancient authors. It is not so full in some parts as could have been wished, or as it might easily have been made by the author. It is also deficient in method and arrangement, and contains some trifling descriptions which might, without injury, have been omitted. Still it contains a fund of entertainment, and useful information, and is on the whole much better executed, than any work of the kind that we have ever met with.



Geology of the Northern States.—A treatise has lately been published, entitled, *An Index to the Geology of the Northern States*, with a transverse section from Catskill mountain to the Atlantick, by Amos Eaton, A. M. Lecturer on Natural History and Chemistry, member of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York. This is a pamphlet of fifty or sixty pages, and contains the results of a series of practical and laborious researches of the author. He tells us, that he had travelled more than a thousand miles on foot in collecting the facts, which he records. These facts are illustrative of the geological structure of the country between the Catskill mountain and Boston; especially of the Western counties of Massachusetts. We are disposed to appreciate the more highly labours like these, because they are rare, and because they afford the only means of coming at accurate geological results. We have had speculative geologists enough. It is time to reason from facts—to build systems on foundations, which are not entirely of sand, or else build none at all. The speculations at the close of this pamphlet, respecting the original formation of the earth, we do not think its wisest or most valuable part.

Botanick Garden in Cambridge.—Professor PECK has lately published a Catalogue of American and foreign Plants, cultivated in the Botanick Garden, Cambridge, Massachusetts. This catalogue is arranged with scientifick accuracy, and apparently with great care and skill. Any one can ascertain at a single glance the number, which each plant bears in the garden, its Latin name, its English name, its native place of growth, its time of flowering, and its duration. The friends of the establishment must be gratified with the evidence, which this book affords, of the prosperous condition of the garden, and the usefulness it promises. ‘The Botanick Garden at Cambridge,’ says Professor Peck, ‘was intended for the cultivation of plants from various parts of the world, to facilitate the acquisition of botanical knowledge. It was also intended to receive all such indigenous trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, as are worthy of attention, as being useful in domestick economy, in the arts, or in medicine. The present collection began with exotick plants, contributed by friends of the institution, who possessed green houses in the vicinity, who, as they have acquired new plants, have generously continued to impart them. Gentlemen who have visited tropical regions in the East and West Indies, and in Africa, have also presented plants and seeds; and seeds have been received from some of the Botanick Gardens in Europe. From all these sources, the collection is enriched with many very curious plants, which would be much valued any where. In all establishments of this kind, it is usual to employ some person solely in collecting plants; but the funds of this institution have not been sufficient to meet such an expense, and no person has been engaged in this necessary employment, till the last summer, when a gentleman, skilled in plants, was partially occupied in introducing the indigenous productions. Hence the number of native plants is comparatively small; as their number increases, proper and acceptable returns will be made to foreign friends.’

Massachusetts Historical Society.—The Massachusetts Historical Society have in the press the seventeenth volume of their collections. It will contain the Continuation of Johnson’s Wonder-working Providence; notice of the early settlements in Tennessee; statistical account of the county of Hillsborough, New Hampshire; Franklin’s letter to Dr. Heberden, 1759, on inoculation for the Small Pox in Boston; a series of early State Papers of Rhode Island Colony; Historical descriptions of Walpole, New Hampshire, and Bridgewater and Abington, in Mass. The article on Bridgewater gives a very particular and satisfactory account of its early history. The deed by which the famous Sachem Massasoit granted the town to its first European proprietors, is inserted.

The original deed, in the hand writing of Miles Standish, is in the possession of the writer of this article. A tract of land fourteen miles square was sold for seven coats, nine hatchets, eight hoes, twenty knives, four moose skins, and ten and a half yards of cotton. A biographical account of Ezekiel Chever, the celebrated schoolmaster; and several other tracts of general importance are also comprised in this volume. The republication of the three pamphlet numbers of Prince's Annals is a very valuable part of it. These tracts have become very scarce, especially the last of them, of which only two or three copies are known to be in this country. A few copies of Prince's Continuation have been separately printed, that those persons who own the first part may be supplied with the remainder.

College of the Natives in Calcutta.—A college has been instituted in Calcutta by the natives. It was projected by them, and is entirely under their superintendence and support. These exertions argue favourably of the progress of improvement in the East. The following selection from the rules approved by the subscribers, at a meeting held August 27, 1816, give a general outline of the plan proposed.

The primary object of this institution is the tuition of the sons of respectable Hindoos in the English and Indian languages, and in the literature and science of Europe and Asia. The college shall include a school, and an academy. The former to be established immediately—the latter as soon as may be practicable. In the school shall be taught English and Bengalee reading, writing, grammar, and arithmetick by the improved method of instruction. The Persian language may also be taught in the school, until the academy be established, as far as shall be found convenient. In the academy, besides the study of such languages as cannot be so conveniently taught in the school, instruction shall be given in history, geography, chronology, astronomy, mathematicks, and other sciences. Public examinations shall be held at stated times, to be fixed by the managers; and students, who particularly distinguish themselves, shall receive honorary rewards. Boys, who are distinguished in the school for good conduct and proficiency, shall, at the discretion of the masters, receive further instruction in the academy, free of charge.

On the 20th of January, 1817, the school above mentioned was commenced. The number of scholars on the first day was twenty. It appears from the Calcutta Gazette, that the opening of the school was attended with a good deal of ceremony. All the managers of the college were present, comprising a large number of the most distinguished natives in Calcutta; and also, many European gen-

tllemen residing there. The Pundits testified great satisfaction on this interesting occasion ; and said, that to day they witnessed the beginning of what they hoped would issue in a great diffusion of knowledge. A learned native expressed his hopes, that the Hindoo college would resemble the bur, the largest of trees, which yet is at first but a small seedling. At a meeting of the managers on February the 8th, it was ordered, that seventeen free scholars should forthwith be admitted under the patronage of the committee into the school of the institution.

Journal of the British Bible Society.—A new monthly publication is projected in England by some friends of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which is to be devoted exclusively to the concerns of that institution, to be called the Biblical Register. It was to commence on the first of January last. The proposed plan is to contain an historical account of the society—essays on any principle or practice of the society—review of works relating to the society—memoirs, or biography of persons particularly connected with the society—home intelligence—foreign intelligence—miscellaneous matter. It is also proposed to furnish portraits of persons particularly connected with the society.

Encyclopædia Metropolitana.—A new Encyclopædia was to be commenced in London on the first of January, entitled Encyclopædia Metropolitana, or Universal Dictionary of knowledge, on an original plan, comprising the twofold advantage of a philosophical and an alphabetical arrangement—with appropriate and entirely new engravings. Authentick portraits are to accompany the biographical part. It is to be comprised in twenty five volumes quarto. The writers of the prospectus complain in strong terms of the inconveniences and defects of the common plan on which works of this kind have been formed—the illjudged manner in which they have been conducted, and the total disproportion, which has always existed, between the lengths of different articles, and the importance of the subjects on which they treat. They think it also a serious objection against these works, that they are so full of speculations and conjecture. ‘An Encyclopædia,’ say they, ‘is a *history of knowledge*, in which speculations, which can be at best but truths in the future tense, have no rightful or befitting place. This indeed we hold to be a principle of such paramount importance, that we take the earliest opportunity of avowing our determination of a strict and systematick adherence to it ;—and we have given our publick pledge, that the Encyclopædia Metropolitana shall be so far *historical* in all respects, that only what has been *established*,

or at least is already to be found in the record of science and literature, shall form the main body of every article; and that any opinions or speculations of the writer himself shall be declared to be such, and be given distinctly as a mere appendix of the article to which they belong.'

Drake's Age of Shakspeare.—A work has been advertised in England, as preparing for the press, entitled Shakspeare and his times, including the biography of the poet—criticisms on his genius and writings—a disquisition on the object of his sonnets—a new chronology of his plays—and a history of the manners, customs, amusements, superstitions, poetry, and elegant literature of his age; by Nathan Drake, M D author of *Literary Hours*, and of *Essays on Periodical Literature*. It is to be elegantly printed in two quarto volumes with a portrait.

University of Christiania in Norway.—THE Norwegian government has taken laudable measures to promote the study of the sciences. The university library, which, though not inconsiderable, was deficient in several departments, has received at once the sum of seven thousand pounds sterling to be appropriated for the purpose of its increase. The library has also been promised a sum annually, as soon as the finances of the state are in some measure regulated; one thousand pounds have been given for the formation of a physical and chemical cabinet, and a travelling stipend granted to the professor of physicks and chemistry, to enable him to pass some years abroad. One thousand pounds have likewise been granted to purchase astronomical instruments for the observatory at Christiania. The university has more than one hundred students, among whom there are no foreigners. The system of education is exactly the same as at the university in Copenhagen.

American History and Statisticks.—WE have seen the prospectus of a work, entitled, *A Historical and Statistical Account of America from its first Settlement*. This prospectus was published at Paris last September. Mr. Warden, the author of the proposed work, has lived ten years in that place,—some part of the time in the character of American consul. We do not think Paris the best place in the world for composing a work on the geography, history and statisticks of America; yet he tells us, that he has been favoured with rare facilities for making himself familiar with his subject, and we are led to suppose, that the world is to receive something new and interesting from his labours. He informs us, somewhat exultingly, that he has read 'thousands of newspapers and period-

ical publications.' This is all very possible, but still we shall not think the man, who has accomplished such a task, any the better qualified for writing a history of our country, unless he discover a more accurate knowledge of good English, and better judgment in selecting and arranging his topics, than appear in this prospectus. The proposals are accompanied with an entire index to the work. It is to be printed in four volumes, and sold for nine dollars in the United States. He does not include geography in the title, but it occupies a large portion of the index. We are fully sensible of the necessity of such a work, or rather a series of works on these subjects. But we wish to have them written at home—by men who can have free access to all the requisite sources of knowledge, and who will write in a manner that will not degrade, if it does not advance our literary character.



Circular Letter relating to Harvard University.—THE following is a circular letter, containing facts in the present state of the Seminary, designed to be sent to candidates for admission, their instructors and friends, to parents and guardians of students admitted, and to other persons who have an immediate interest in the University, or apply for information respecting it.

ADMISSION.—Candidates for admission are examined by the President, Professors, and Tutors. No one is admitted to examination, unless he have a good moral character, certified in writing by his preceptor, or some other suitable person. To be received to the freshman class, the candidate must be thoroughly acquainted with the grammar of the Latin and Greek languages, including prosody; be able properly to construe and parse any portion of the following books, *viz.* Dalzel's *Collectanea Græca Minora*, the Greek Testament, Virgil, Sallust, and Cicero's *Select Orations*, and to translate English into Latin correctly;—he must be well versed in Ancient and Modern Geography; the fundamental rules of Arithmetick, vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, simple and compound, single and double fellowship, alligation medial and alternate, and Algebra, to the end of simple equations, comprehending also the doctrine of roots and powers, arithmetical and geometrical progression.* Adam's *Latin Grammar*, the *Gloucester Greek Grammar*, and Cummings' *Geography* are used in the examination for admission.

* *An Introduction to the Elements of Algebra* has been published at Cambridge, adapted to beginners, which contains those parts of algebra above enumerated, together with several chapters upon quadratick equations, intended for those, who may have leisure and inclination to extend their inquiries on this subject. *An Elementary Treatise of Arithmetick*, soon to be published at the same place, comprehends those parts of arithmetick, which are required for admission, and will be used in examinations after 1818.

The usual time of examination for the freshman class is the Friday next after Commencement. Those, who are necessarily prevented from offering themselves at that time, may be examined at the beginning of the first term. If any one be admitted after the first Friday of October, he will be charged for advanced standing.

Persons may be admitted to advanced standing at any part of the College course, except that no one can be admitted to the senior class after the first Wednesday of December. Every one admitted to advanced standing, in addition to the requisites for the freshman class, must appear on examination to be well versed in the studies pursued by the class into which the candidate desires to enter. He must also pay into the college treasury a sum not under sixty dollars, nor exceeding one hundred, for each year's advancement, and a proportional sum for any part of a year. Any scholar, however, who has a regular dismissal from another College, may be admitted to the standing, for which, on examination, he is found qualified, without any pecuniary consideration.

Before the matriculation of any one accepted on examination, a bond is to be given in his behalf in the sum of four hundred dollars, for the payment of College dues, with two satisfactory sureties, one to be an inhabitant of the State.

COMMENCEMENT, when the degrees are given, is on the last Wednesday of August. There are three TERMS, during which the members of the University must be present. The first or Fall term, from the first to the second vacation; the second or Spring term, from the second to the third vacation; the third or Summer term, from the third vacation to commencement—There are three VACATIONS; the first, from commencement, four weeks and two days; the second, from the fourth Friday in December, seven weeks; the third, from the third Friday in May, two weeks;—the senior sophisters are allowed to be absent from the seventh Tuesday before commencement.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AND STUDY for undergraduates, not admitted to advanced standing, comprises four years. The following are the principal authors and studies assigned to the several classes. The proportion of time devoted to each book or exercise may be nearly ascertained by the annexed table.

FRESHMEN.

1. *Collectanea Græca Majora*. Dalzell. 2 vols. 8vo.
2. *Titus Livius, libri v. priores*, 12mo.
3. *Q Horatius Flaccus. Editio expurgata*. Cantab. 12mo.
4. *H. Grotius, De Veritate religionis Christianæ*. 12mo.
5. *Excerpta Latina*. Wells, Boston. 8vo.
6. *Algebra and Geometry*.

7. Ancient History and Chronology.
 8. Walker's Rhetorical Grammar.
 9. English Grammar.
 10. Adam's Roman Antiquities.
- Exercises in reading, translation, and declamation.

SOPHOMORES.

1. Continued.
 5. Continued and finished.
 11. Cicero de Oratore.
 12. Algebra,—Trigonometry and its application to heights and distances, and Navigation.
 13. Blair's Lectures on Rhetorick. 2 vols. 8vo.
 14. Modern History and Chronology.
 15. Hedge's Elements of Logick. 12mo.
 16. Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding. 2 vols. 8vo.
- Exercises in declamation and English composition once a fortnight.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

1. Continued and finished.
 16. Continued and finished.
 17. Iliad, Homer, Mattaire's ed. four or five books.
 18. Juvenal and Persius expurg; or equivalent part of Tacitus. Wells & Lilly, Boston. 3 vols. 12mo.
 19. Paley's Evidences of Christianity. 8vo.
 20. Willard's Hebrew Grammar. Cambridge, 1817. 8vo.
 21. No. 1 and 2 of Whiting & Watson's Hebrew Bible, or Psalter.
 22. Greek Testament, critically. Griesbach's ed. Cambridge, 1809.
 23. Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. Enfield. 4to.
 24. Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human mind, 2 vols. 8vo.
 25. Paley's Moral Philosophy. 8vo.
 26. Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, and Surveying.
- Publick declamations, forensick disputes once a month—themes once a fortnight.

N. B. Instead of 20, 21, those above twenty one years of age, and others, on the written request of their parent or guardian, may attend to Mathematicks with the private Instructor, or Greek and Latin, or French.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

23. Continued.
24. Continued.
27. Conic Sections and Spheric Geometry.

28. Chemistry.

29. Natural and Politick Law. Burlamaqui. 2 vols. 8vo.

30. Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy — Political Economy.

31. Butler's Analogy of Religion to the constitution and course of nature. 8vo.

Declamations, forensicks, and themes, the two first terms as in the junior year.

Table of private exercises.

FRESHMEN.

Morning exercise.	{ Monday to Saturday, inclusive.	{ Greek and Latin.	Through the year.
Fore-noon.	{ Monday to Friday.	{ Algebra & Geom.	{ 1st and 2d terms, and 3 weeks of 3d term.
"	{ Saturday.	{ English Gramm.	{ 4 weeks of 3d term.
		{ Declamat'n, Hist. & Antiquities.	Through the year.
After-noon.	{ Monday to Friday.	{ Greek and Latin.	Through the year.

SOPHOMORES.

Morning.	{ Monday to Saturday.	Greek and Latin.	Through the year.
Fore-noon.	{ Monday to Friday.	{ Greek and Latin.	1st term.
		{ Rhetorick.	2d term.
		{ Mathematicks.	3d term.
"	Saturday.	{ History, & Declamation or English composition.	{ Through the year.
After-noon.	{ Monday to Friday.	{ Geometry,	1st and 2d terms.
		{ Log & Intel. Phil.	3d term.

JUNIORS.

Morning.	{ Monday to Saturday.	{ Metaphysicks.	1st term.
		{ Natural Philos.	2d and 3d term.
Fore-noon.	{ Monday, Tuesday, & Wednesday.	{ Theology.	1st term.
		{ Heb. or substitute.	2d term.
"	Thursday.	{ Mathematicks.	3d term.
		Forensicks or Themes.	Through the year.
After-noon.	{ Monday to Thursday.	{ Greek & Latin.	1st and 2d terms.
		{ Moral Philosophy.	1st 7 weeks of 3d term.
		{ Greek Testament.	last 5 weeks of 3d term.

SENIORS.

Morning.	{ Monday to Friday.	{ Mathemat. & Chem.	1st and half 2d term.
Fore-noon.	{ Monday, Tuesday, & Wednesday.	{ Moral & Polit. Phil.	Half 2d and 3d term.
"	Thursday.	{ Astronomy.	1st term.
		{ Theology.	2d term.
After-noon.	{ Monday to Thursday.	Forensicks or Themes.	1st and 2d terms.
		{ Moral & Polit. Phil.	1st term.
		{ Intellectual Philos.	2d term to April.

The Instructor of French and Spanish attends two days in the week, to give lessons to such members of each class as desire to learn either or both of those languages—and three days in the week on such as pursue French as a substitute for Hebrew.

N. B. The following is the rule of the Immediate Government in respect to candidates for *advanced standing*, who may have pursued their studies in a different order from that which is observed in this Seminary.

‘Whereas, in consequence of the different order of studies in different Colleges, candidates from other Colleges for advanced standing in this, while deficient in some branches, may yet have anticipated others; so that on the whole they have learned an equal amount of the studies of this Seminary, with the class, for admission to which they apply; in such cases the Immediate Government will receive the anticipated, for the deficient studies. Provided, however, no studies shall be received in compensation but such as form a part of the course at this College; and that the candidate have so much knowledge in each department, as to be able to go on with the class. And the applicant shall be admitted only on condition that he afterwards make up such deficient studies, to the satisfaction of the Government upon examination; and should he neglect so to do, his connexion with the University shall be forfeited. Candidates from such a distance, as renders it difficult to obtain a knowledge of the exact order of studies at this College, shall be entitled to the privilege of the foregoing rule.’

Where persons have been led by circumstances to pursue their preparatory studies in approved text books other than those in use here, they will be examined accordingly.

LECTURES, distinct from private exercises, are delivered to the whole college, or to one or more classes, or a select number of undergraduates or graduates, by the several Professors;—on Divinity, to the whole college, part of every Lord’s Day;—on Sacred Criticism, Philology, Rhetorick & Oratory, and Physicks, Friday at 10 o’clock, and Saturday at 9 o’clock;—on Intellectual Philosophy;—on Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity at times to be appointed;—on Astronomy, on Mineralogy and Geology, three forenoons in a week first term of the senior year. A full course of experimental Philosophy; of Chemistry; and a course of Anatomy, with preparations; a limited number on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and the lectures of the Royall Professor of Law are given, three or four times a week, in each department, between the first of April and the middle of July, The course of Botany is twice a week, between the first Wednesday in April and the seventh Friday before Commencement, and of Zoology weekly the rest of the year. Besides these are the

Dexter Lectures, occasionally given, on Biblical Criticism; those on the History and Polity of our churches, and those given to graduates and to students in the learned professions.

Besides the recitations and literary exercises before stated, there is a publick examination of each class in the third term, and a publick exhibition of performances in composition and elocution, and in the mathematical sciences three times a year; the Bowdoin prize dissertations read in the Chapel the third term, the collection of theses to be printed at Commencement, the performances of Commencement day, and the speaking for Boylston prizes the day after.

An attendance is permitted on such teachers of polite accomplishments, as are approved by the authority of the College.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES, AND THE OBSERVANCE OF THE LORD'S DAY. The members of the College attend prayers and the reading of the Scriptures in the Chapel every morning and evening, when the President, or in his absence, a Professor or Tutor officiates;—and the religious services of the Christian Sabbath in the University Chapel, which are conducted by the President, who preaches on one part of the day; and by the Hollis Professor of Divinity, who delivers a lecture on the other part. There is a University church of the Congregational order, in which the ordinances are administered, and of which the officers last mentioned are the ministers.

Any undergraduate, who is above twenty one years of age, and has been brought up to attend publick worship at an Episcopal church, who proposes to attend statedly on that service in Cambridge, on signifying in writing the fact, and his desire to the President, may have leave so to attend.—Any one under age, who has been accustomed to worship at an Episcopal church, may have leave to attend statedly upon that service in Cambridge, provided it be the desire of his parent or guardian, signified in the manner aforesaid.

The College CHARGES are made in four quarter bills, of which the annual amount, to those not beneficiaries, is as follows.

Steward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10
Board in commons 38 weeks of term time at about								
\$3 per week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
Room rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Instruction two first years, \$46 each year, third year 64, fourth year 74—average								57.50
Librarian, repairs, lecture rooms, and catalogues and contingences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Books used in the classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

The room rent and wood are estimated upon the condition that two students live in a College room, and divide the expense. The rent of a room in a private house, near the College, is about fifty dollars a year; and the price of a room and board in a family from four to six dollars a week.

The foregoing charge for instruction is the whole expense under this head, and gives a student access to the lectures and recitations of the various professors and instructors, including French and Spanish, with the following exceptions, viz. For the lectures of the Professor of natural history, on which attendance is voluntary, the fee is six dollars for the first course of Botany—for a second course four, and for Zoology nine dollars a year. The attendance on the private Instructor in Mathematicks, which is also optional, is a separate charge, at the rate of seven dollars and fifty cents a quarter.

The principal part of the other expenses of a student, such as clothes and allowance of spending money, so far as the reputation, morals, improvement and happiness of the pupil are concerned, can be estimated by the judicious. The authority and influence of those entrusted with the government of the seminary are anxiously exerted to prevent extravagance, and to discountenance the culpable and pernicious emulation in expense, which may sometimes appear in particular members of the society. Still much will depend in this respect on the course adopted by the parent, as well as on the character of the pupil. To provide an additional security, the following law, requiring the appointment of a patron, has been passed.

‘Whereas students from distant places, wanting the particular advice and control of friends, are liable to unnecessary and improper expenses, every student, not of this Commonwealth, shall have some gentleman of the College or of the vicinity, approved, and if the parent or guardian desire, appointed by the President, who shall have charge of the funds, and superintend the expenses of said student, and without whose permission he shall not contract debts, on the penalty of dismission from the College or other punishment.’

GRADUATES of this and other Colleges of good character are permitted to reside at the University for the purposes of study, and have access to the Library and Lectures.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY of the University was established by the Corporation and Overseers, assisted by the Society for promoting Theological Education at the University.—Graduates of any publick College or University, of suitable character, may reside at the University as students in divinity.

They are to be recommended to the Corporation by the President and Hollis Professor of Divinity; and when their distance or other circumstances require, to produce proper testimonials.

Applications are to be made in person or by letter to the President, or Professor of Divinity, or to the Registrar of the University.

The pecuniary assistance, at the disposal of the Corporation and Trustees of the Society, for the benefit of theological students, is to be applied, first to those alone, whose characters, abilities, and improvements afford the promise of usefulness; and secondly, with a regard to what their circumstances make necessary to enable them to devote their whole time, or the greatest part of it, to their preparation for the ministry.

It is understood that a faithful use of their advantages, and an exemplary conduct, are indispensable conditions of their receiving the aid of the Institution.

INSTRUCTIONS AND EXERCISES.—The theological students are to attend the religious services of the College Chapel, as well as to have devotional exercises with each other. They have access to the public lectures of the several professors in Cambridge and in Boston, on the moral and physical sciences. The theological and ethical studies are divided into three annual courses, corresponding to three classes, and are superintended by gentlemen in different offices in the University, or members of the Corporation or Overseers, whose lectures and exercises the students are to attend, as follows. In the Evidences of Revelation, Christian Theology, and the interpretation of the Scriptures, by the PRESIDENT and HOLLIS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY. The Hebrew and Greek Old Testament, by the PROFESSOR OF HEBREW and the GREEK PROFESSOR. Elements of Biblical Criticism, by the DEXTER LECTURER. Composition of Sermons, and Pulpit Oratory, by the BOYLSTON PROFESSOR OF RHETORICK. On Ecclesiastical Polity, and especially the History and Constitution of the American and New England Churches, by the Rev. Dr. HOLMES. The Pastoral Office, by the Rev. W. E. CHANNING. Intellectual Philosophy, by the PROFESSOR OF LOGICK and METAPHYSICKS. Natural Religion and Ethics, by the ALFORD PROFESSOR OF NATURAL RELIGION, MORAL PHILOSOPHY and CIVIL POLITY.

A LAW SCHOOL is established at the University, under the superintendence of the UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR OF LAW.

Candidates for admission to the Law School must be graduates of some College, or qualified by the rules of the Courts to become students at law, and of good moral character. They will be required to give bond for the payment of quarterly dues, including the fee for instruction, which is not to exceed one hundred dollars annually. Those who desire it, will be furnished with commons on the same terms as other members of the University; and, as far as possible, with lodging rooms. They will be allowed to attend, free of expense, the Lectures of the Royall Professor of Law,

the private Lectures on Intellectual and on Moral and Political Philosophy designed for graduates ; also the publick Lectures of the Professors generally, comprising the courses on Theology, Rhetorick and Oratory, Philology, natural and experimental Philosophy and Astronomy, Anatomy, Chemistry and Mineralogy, and other branches relating to Physical science. The Law students are to have access to the University library, on the same conditions as resident graduates, as well as to the Law library, which shall be established.

A Degree of Bachelor of Laws is instituted in the University, to be conferred on such students as shall have remained at least eighteen months at the University School, and passed the residue of their novitiate in a manner approved. Applications in writing or in person may be made to the Registrar of the University, or to the President, or to the Professor of Law.

In the MEDICAL SCHOOL, the lectures for Medical students are delivered at the Massachusetts Medical College of Harvard University in Boston ; they commence annually on the third Wednesday in Nov. and continue for three months. Students, before attending the lectures, are to be matriculated by entering their names with the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. The degree of Doctor of Medicine is given twice a year, viz. at the close of the Lectures, and at the publick Commencement in August. Candidates must pass a satisfactory private examination, and at a publick examination read and defend a dissertation. Before being admitted to private examination, the candidate must have attended two courses of lectures in the Medical College on each of the following subjects, viz. Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry, and the Theory and Practice of Physick,—he must have employed three years in professional studies under the direction of a regular practitioner, including the time occupied in attending the lectures. If not educated at the University, he must satisfy the Faculty of his knowledge of Latin and experimental Philosophy. He shall be examined upon the following branches, viz. Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Midwifery, Surgery and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. The students, during the lectures, have access to the Medical College Library of 4000 vols. and the Boylston Medical Library, Cambridge ; and they have opportunities of seeing practice. The fees for the lectures are as follows ;—for the course on Anatomy and Surgery \$20, Chemistry and the Theory and Practice of Physick \$15 each, Materia Medica and Midwifery, each \$10. The fee for the Degree of M. D. to one who has not taken a degree at any University or College is \$20, to a Bachelor of Arts \$15, to a Master of Arts \$10.

The officers of the University, concerned in the instruction or immediate administration, are a President, one or more Professors

in each of the following branches; Divinity, Law, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry and Mineralogy, the Greek language, Greek literature, Latin language and literature, French and Spanish languages and literature, Hebrew and other oriental languages, Natural History, Mathematics and Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Intellectual Philosophy, Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity, Rhetorick and Oratory, Belles Lettres, the Rumford Professor on the application of the Mathematical and Physical sciences to the useful arts, a Lecturer on Sacred Criticism, on Ecclesiastical history and polity, on *Materia Medica*, on Obstetrics, two Tutors in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, a Librarian, Instructor in French and Spanish, Regent, Proctors and Registrar.

JOHN THORNTON KIRKLAND, *Pres't.*

New European Publications — The following work is announced as shortly to appear in Russia, viz. The History of Russia, in 8 vols. by Mr. Karamsin, Historiographer of the empire.

A new edition is now publishing at Paris of the *Tableaux Historiques de la Revolution Francaise*, with important additions and alterations. The new edition will be contained in 2 vols. folio, with 220 splendid portraits, and sold at 400 francs.

A Dictionary of the Medical Sciences is now publishing in Paris, by a Society of Physicians and Surgeons. The work has advanced to the 20th volume, in 8vo. In connection with it is published the *Medical Flora*, each number of which consists of four engraved and coloured plates of plants, with a description, and an account of the uses of each. The plates are executed with great exactness and elegance.

A second and improved edition in French, of Simond's Travels in England, has been published at Paris, with 15 plates and 13 vignettes.

There are now publishing in Paris two editions of the whole works of Voltaire—one by M. Desoer, in 12 vols. 8vo, and the other by Madame Perronneau, in 50 vols. 12mo. The edition of Kehl is in 66 vols.

There is now publishing at Paris, a Dictionary of the Natural Sciences, to be completed in 30 vols. 8vo, by several Professors of the Principal Schools at Paris. The eighth volume, which is the last published, contains many articles by Cuvier, and other distinguished naturalists.

M. Schoel, Counsellor of the Prussian Embassy in France, is publishing at Paris, an abridged History of the Treaties of Peace between the powers of Europe, from the peace of Westphalia to the treaty of Paris, of November 20th, 1815. This work was com-

menced by the late M. Koch, Professor of Publick Law at the University of Strasburgh; but has been remodelled and continued by the present editor. It is to be completed in 12 vols. 8vo, seven of which coming down to the year 1815, are already published.



New Editions of Foreign Works, published in the United States during the last four months.

Elegant Extract, vol. i. and ii. to be completed in 12 vols. from Sharp's edition, 12mo New York.

Lectures on the Duties and Qualifications of a Physician, Philadelphia.

Biographical Sketches of the Literary Life of S. T. Coleridge, by himself, 12mo. \$1,25, New York.

The Welsh Mountaineers, a novel, by Catherine Hunter, 2 vols. 12mo. \$2, Philadelphia.

An Original collection of the Poems of Ossian, Orann, Ullin, &c.

Notes on a Journey in America, from Virginia to the Illinois, &c. by Morris Birkbeck, 12mo. \$1, Philadelphia.

The Speeches of Charles Phillips, Esq. Edited by himself, second American edition, \$1,25, Philadelphia.

Outline of the Revolution in South America, by a South American, 12mo. \$1, New York.

La Coalition et la France, Georgetown, Col.

Sketch of the Military and Political Power of Russia, reputed to be by Sir Robert Wilson, New York.

France, by Lady Morgan, third edition, with plates, 8vo. Philadelphia.

Gethsemane, or thoughts on the sufferings of Christ, 87½ cents, Baltimore.

The Remains of the Rev Richard Cecil, 75 cents, New York.

Cœlebs Deceived, a novel, 75 cents, New York.

The Modern Practice of Physick, by Robert Thomas, abridged by Drs. Currie and Candie of Philadelphia, \$3, Philadelphia.

Hume's Philosophical Essays, with Campbell on Miracles, edited by Thomas Ewell, M. D. 8vo. 2 vols. \$7, Georgetown.

Aunt Mary's Tales, 75 cents, New York.

The Devotions of Bishop Andrews, translated from the Greek, by Dean Stanhope.

Nicholson's Encyclopædia, or Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 8vo. 6 vols. with 160 engravings, \$24, Philadelphia.

Orfila's Toxicology, or Treatise on Poisons, abridged and partly translated by Joseph G. Nancrede, M. D. Philadelphia.

The Balance of Comfort, a novel, by Mrs Ross, author of Paired, not Matched, 2 vols. 12mo. \$1,75, Philadelphia.

Memoirs of the Duke de Sully, 5 vols. 8vo. \$11, Philadelphia.

Memoirs of Cardinal de Retz, 3 vols. 8vo. \$10. Philadelphia.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D. D. late Vice Provost of the College of Fort William in Bengal, by the Rev. H. Pearson, 8vo. \$2,75, Philadelphia.

A Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation and Gun-shot wounds, by John Hunter, Philadelphia.

Journal of Science and the Arts. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, \$1,50, each number, New York.

The Knight of St. John, a romance, by Miss Anna Maria Porter, 2 vols. 12mo. \$2, Philadelphia.

Another Edition of the same work, New York.

Memoirs and Remains of the Rev. Charles Buck, by John Stiles, D. D. \$1,13, Philadelphia.

The Principles and Practice of the High Court of Chancery, by Henry Maddock, Esq. New York.

The New Cyclopædia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, by Abraham Rees, D. D. F. R. S. vol. xxxvi. Part II. 4to. \$4 each half volume to subscribers, Philadelphia.

Remarks on Antiquities, Arts and Letters, during an Excursion in Italy, in the years 1802 and 1803, by Joseph Forsyth, Esq. 8vo. \$2,50, Boston.

A Dictionary of Select and Popular Quotations, by D. E. Macdonnel, second American Edition, with additions, Philadelphia.

The White Cottage, a tale, 12mo. \$1, Philadelphia.

The Itinerant, or Memoirs of an Actor, Part Second, by S. W. Ryley, 12mo. 3 vols. \$3, Philadelphia.

Pious Lectures, on the Principles of the Cotholick Religion, translated from Lhomond, by James Appleton, 12mo. \$1,50, Philad.

Useful knowledge, by Rev. William Bingley, 3 vols. 12mo. bound, \$5, Philadelphia.

A Guide to Health, by S. Solomons, M. D. \$1, Philadelphia.

The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, by Philip Doddridge, D. D. third New York edition, stereotype, \$1,25.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, in Reply to Mr. Warden, 12mo. 75 cents, New York.

A Journal of the proceedings of the Embassy to China, under Lord Amherst, by Henry Ellis, Esq. with a map of the country. 8vo. \$2,50, Philadelphia.

Mandeville, a tale of the Seventeenth Century, by William Godwin, 12mo. 2 vols. \$1,75, Philadelphia.

The Chemical Catechism, by Samuel Parkes, from the sixth London Edition, Philadelphia.

An Outline of Mineralogy and Geology, by William Phillips, Philadelphia.

Thompson's Chemistry, a new edition, 8vo. 4 vols. \$17, Philad.

Zion's Pilgrim, by Dr. Hawker, 75 cents, Baltimore.

Memoirs of the Life of David Garrick, by T. Davies, 12mo. 2 vols. \$2,50, Boston.

Characters of Shakspeare's Plays, by William Hazlitt, 12mo. \$1,25, Boston.

Rosabella, or a Mother's Marriage, a novel, by the author of the Romance of the Pyrennes &c. 3 vols. 12mo. Philadelphia.

Publication proposed.

Wilson's Ornithology, a new edition with additions, in ten numbers, at \$8 per number, Philadelphia.



American Works published during the last two months.

Biography.

Memoirs of Alexander, Emperour of all the Russias, by Edward Gibson, with an appendix, by Paul Allen, Esq. 87½ cents, Baltimore.

Geography and Topography.

A Geographical Dictionary, or Universal Gazetteer, Ancient and Modern, by J. E. Worcester, A. M. 2 vols. royal 8vo. pp. 1924, \$8, Salem.

A Topographical and Historical Description of Boston, by Charles Shaw, Esq. 12mo. pp. 312, \$1,25, Boston.

A new Map of the State of Indiana, by the Hon. C. Harrison, with the Surveys of the Illinois Territory, by Gen. Mansfield, \$2, Philadelphia.

Natural History.

Florula Ludoviciana, or Flora of Louisiana, translated, revised, and improved, from the French of C. C. Robin, by C. S. Rafinesque, \$1, New York.

A View of the Cultivation of Fruit Trees, with 200 engravings of fruits, by William Coxe, Esq. of Burlington, N. J. 8vo. \$3,25, Philadelphia.

Index to the Geology of the Northern States, with a transverse section from Catskill mountain to the Atlantick, by Amos Eaton, A. M. 8vo. 75 cents, Leicester.

Medicine.

A Compendium of the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, by Samuel Bard, M. D. L. L. D. 8vo. \$3, New York.

Pharmacopœia Chirurgica, or Manual of Chemical Pharmacy, by J. Wilson, with translations, notes, and illustrations, by William Meade, M. D. 12mo. \$1,25, Philadelphia.

Medical Inquiries and Observations upon the Diseases of the Mind, by Benjamin Rush, M. D. &c. 2d Edition, 8vo. Philadelphia.

A Treatise on Surgical Diseases and the Operations suited to them, by Baron Boyer, translated from the French, by Alexander H. Stevens, M. D. with notes and an appendix, by the Translator, 4 vols. in 2, \$6, New York.

The Aphorisms of Hippocrates, with a translation, by Elias Marks, M. D. 75 cents, New York.

Law.

The Constitutions of all the States, a new edition, \$1.50, Lexington, Ken.

The Opinion of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, in the case of the Trustees of Dartmouth College vs. Wm. H. Woodward, Esq. Pronounced at the November Term, Grafton, 1817; 17 cents, Concord.

Reports of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, with some select cases at Nisi Prius, by the Hon. Jasper Yates, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, vol. ii. 8vo. Philadelphia.

Practice of the High Court of Chancery, by John Newland, with notes, &c. adapted to the Court of Chancery of the State of New York, 8vo. Albany.

The Laws of the State of Vermont, to the year 1816, vol. iii. 8vo. Burlington.

Divinity.

Theology Explained and Defended, in a series of Sermons, by Timothy Dwight, D. D. L. L. D. late President of Yale College, with a Memoir of the Life of the Author, in 5 vols. vol. i. 8vo. New Haven.

A Concise View of the principal points in controversy, between the Protestant and Roman Churches, by Dr. Wharton, of Burlington, N. J. Philadelphia.

Education.

A Treatise on Surveying, containing the Theory and Practice, by John Gummere, Second Edition, improved, Philadelphia.

The Christian Orator, a collection of Speeches before Benevolent Societies, 12mo. \$1.25, Charlestown.

The Essence of English Grammar, by Samuel Houston, A. B. Principal of Rural Valley Seminary, Rockbridge, Vir. 12mo. pp. 48, Harrisonburgh.

An Easy Grammar of Geography, with an Atlas of seven Maps, by Jacob Willets, Fourth Edition, 75 cents, Hartford

A Balance Chart, exhibiting the Balance of a Merchant's Ledger, by James Bennett, New York.

An Introduction to the Elements of Algebra, designed for the use of those who are acquainted only with first principles of Arithmetick, selected from the Algebra of Euler, 8vo. pp. 216, Cambridge, Hilliard & Metcalf.

The Material Creation, being a compendious system of Universal Geography, by Herman Mann, 12mo. pp. 348, Dedham.

Occasional Discourses.

A Thanksgiving Sermon, Preached Nov. 13, 1817, by Rev. James Milnor, 25 cents, New York.

An Address, delivered before the Superintendants of Sunday Schools, by Rev. James Milnor, 25 cents, New York.

The Migration of the Pilgrims, and of their Posterity, an Address before the New England Society in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, A. M. 25 cents, Philadelphia.

Introductory Lecture on Natural Philosophy, by Benjamin Dewitt, M. D. Professor of Natural Philosophy, in the University of the State of New York.

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